

Approved For Release 2008/01/31 : CIA-RDP83-00418R007600560001-5

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ALBANIA

FIRST CHAPTER

This is UNEVALUATED Information

ARMED FORCES

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SECRET

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Order of Battle

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Unknown Inf. Unit stationed in DELVINE

An unknown Inf. Unit has been ~~seen~~ located in DELVINE from many years. In May 1956,

[ ] estimated [ ] strength of this unit as 500 men (approx.).

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20 trucks, and about 70 mules. [ ] This unit is subordi-

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nate to a major army unit stationed in Gjinokaster.

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Unknown Army Unit stationed in ERSEKE

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[ ] an unknown number of arty guns coming out of the barracks of that out; th

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guns were towed by trucks. Furthermore [ ] 60 soldiers of the Arty soldiers and

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behind them about 400 men of the infantry, with 30 mules loaded with equipment [ ]

[ ] On each truck there were about 5 gunners. The other space, on the loading

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compartment of each truck was occupied by different equipment required for shooting

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exercise.

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Unknown Inf. Unit, LESKOVIQ

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An unknown inf. unit has been located in the barracks of LESKOVIQ from many years.

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Estimated strength: 300 men, 2-3 trucks, and about 50 mules.

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ARMY CORPS, Permet

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The HQs of the SHKODER Army Corps, with the Inf. Unit of Shkoder, and the units of BURREL and MILOT, were transferred to PERMET in Jan. 1956. Prior to this month, in Permet there was an unknown unit with a strength of about 600 men, which was placed under the command of the Army Corps.

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the barracks are filled with troops. Other troops are quartered in tents covering a space of 500 strema (each strema is equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an acre); about 20 men were quartered in each one of these tents.

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about 50 vehicles lined up in the area of the barracks, nearby the river of VJOSE. Behind the a/m lined-up vehicles, there were some more

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The area where the vehicles are parked, and the location of the <sup>tree</sup> tents is covered with branches (trees).

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A two-story building (100 x 15 x 10 m) was under construction at DK-460535. An unknown number of houses, which ~~will~~ will serve as quarters for the officers, were under construction in PERMET. In a district of the town 12 buildings of 8 rooms each.

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About 180 enlisted men and 30 civilians ~~from GJERME~~ were sent, in the summer of 1956, to GJERME (DK#715536) to cut wood in order to have sufficient lumber for the construction of the a/m buildings. During the months of July and Aug. 1956, 16 trucks were daily transporting lumber to PERMET.

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Military Installations

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BarracksNew barracks under construction

A two-story building, made of concrete, is under construction in PERMET at (DK-460535).

Estimated dimensions: 100 x 15 x 10 m.

A proposal was made by the military authorities of PERMET, to 30 laborers cutting wood in the area of GJERMEN (DK-715536), if they were willing to accept a 5-years contract engaging them to cut wood which would be used for the construction of barracks at

DK-707520.

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The a/m area is covered with woods; plenty of drinking water is availa-

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ble from a nearby located big spring.

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D e p o t sAmmunition dump at DK-658455

At DK-658455, that is about 200 m. N/W of the LESKOVIQ barracks, ~~there is~~ has been located an ammunition depot since 1954. This a concrete made building, almost entirely built above the ground; it is guarded by a sentry and is surrounded with the same barbed-wire fence which protects the a/m barracks.

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Depot containing unknown material at DK-446544

At DK-446544 has been located, from many years, a depot containing unknown equipment.

Estimated dimensions: 50 x 10 m.; arched roof covered with red tiles.

The said building is almost entirely above the ground, and it was constructed in 1950.

It is surrounded with a barbed-wire fence, and is guarded by a few soldiers.

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SECOND CHAPTER

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR TROOPS & PARA-MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

BORDER GUARD TROOPS

Border Guard Battalion stationed in LESKOVIQ

An unknown battalion of the Border Guard Service has been located in LESKOVIQ, and it is subordinate to a major unit which is stationed in KORCE.

Only the Staff Office of this battalion is stationed in LESKOVIQ;

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The troops of the battalion are distributed to the border posts,

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-Post of RAKOVE (DK-7565); strength 25-30 men, commanded by a Lieut. Three men of this unit are daily assigned to an observation post located at DK-789638.

-A post is located at the location MAVRE, on the height PELES (DK-767625); same strength as above.

-Post of GJONC (DK-750595); strength 25-30 men, under a Lieut.

- " " AREZE (DK-735555); " 25 " " " "

- " " GJERMEN (DK-728528); " 25 " " " " . Two men of this post

are daily assigned for an ambush at DK-753524, and an observation post is dispatched on the mountain KAMENIK (DK-754513).

-Post of SHELEGURI or VREPCKE (DK-717485; strength 25 men.

Border Posts under the Border Guard Unit of SARANDE

-Post of GURRE (DK-109170); strength 20 men.

- Post of KAKOME (DK-094204), with a strength of 20 men.
- Post of the SHENVASIL monastery(DK-078249), with a strength of about 20 men.
- Post of LUKOVE (DK-0772); same strength as above.

### Fences

A fence, about 1,80 m. high, made of wooden poles and dry tree branches, runs from the post of GJONG (DK-754594) up to that of AREZE (DK-740756, at a distance of about 300 m. from the border line. The said fence, during the summer of 1956, was been extended, in order to include the north foot of the mountain KAMENIK (DK-755515). The fence runs through the wooded area, and it consists of cut-off tree trunks, and tree branches.

### Mines

Between the positions DK-748509 and DK-752510 [redacted] Communist guerrillas had place mines against personnel. This mine-field is about 30 m. wide and was prepared in 1949. The boundaries of the mine-field are indicated by special signs.

### Info concerning the presence of Border Guard Troops in ERSEKE.

[redacted] no Border Guard Unit is stationed in ERSEKE. 25X1

[redacted]

### Recruiting Service

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Draftees of the military class 1937, who had been selected for the Border Guard Service, were called up, by the middle of Aug. 1956. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] 25X1

### SECURITY FORCES & SPECIAL UNITS

#### Rreth(district) Section of Internal Affairs transfered

In Jan. 1956, the Rreth Internal Affairs Section of SARANDE was transfered to DELVINE. The Executive Committee for the Rreth of SARANDE, was transfered to DELVINE too.

[redacted]  
[redacted]  
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State Police

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Police Post of LUKOVE

In LUKOVE there is a police post of about 3-4 men.

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Pursuit Brigade

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The post commander of GJERMEN

came to this post

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from the pursuit brigade, in April 1956

THIRD CHAPTER

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FORTIFICATIONS

COASTAL DEFENCES

Coastal Arty

Arty Group in SARANDE

The command of ~~an~~ a Coastal Arty Group has been located in SARANDE from many years; this group is subordinate to a major unit stationed in DURRES.

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The sub-units of this group are distributed along the coast; a unit of 4 guns placed at KEFALI (DK-0719). Until the summer of 1954 this unit had Italian guns which were placed nearby the coast. In the summer of 1954, new Soviet guns were installed to some ~~to some~~ gun-posts constructed on the slopes from DK-074178 up to DK-070184. The Soviet guns came by sea because there is no road connecting this place with the interior.

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The old Italian guns were removed from the coast and were parked nearby the building where the men of this unit are quartered.

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A.A. D E F E N C E

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A.A. Gun at LEKURES(DK-1614)

An A.A. gun has been located at DK-1614 from many years.

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#### FOURTH CHAPTER

##### INTERNAL POLITICAL SITUATION

##### Party Activities

##### Changes in the Organization of the Albanian C.P.

After the last congress of the Albanian C.P., held in May 1956, the number of Politburo members was increased from 7 to 12. The 7 members maintained their post, and 5 new members were accepted in the politburo

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The Central Committee of the Albanian Communist Party has now 40 members.

The lower C.P. organizations( such as ~~Qark~~ Qark Committees, Rreth Committees, and Organizata Baze ), remained as they were.

##### Organization of a C.P. Rreth(district) Committee.

First Secretary.

Second "

Office safeguarding secret documents.

Agit-prop.

This office had a number of agitators who are going around the villagers for the political indoctrination of the peasants. Agitation of less importance is carried out by local agitators( a smart and fairly educated peasant is entrusted with the agitation of 5 villagers.

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Farming office, including different departments dealing with farming and stock-farming affairs. This office is also to accept people everyday and listen to their complains for injustices perpetrated to them by government authorities( imposition of heavy



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taxes, an inferior rebuked by his superior without any serious reason, etc).

Whenever the request of any complaining person is well grounded, this office is entitled to interfere accordingly.

Disobedience and ideological inconsequence of the Albanian C.P. members

The Organizata Baze (local C.P. Organization) of the village NIVICE(DK-1223), has the following members:

Risto PAPADHIMA.

Leko VJERI.

Mitro "

Thoma STRATI.

Leo DAMI.

Ilir BOCI.

The a/m people were pressed by the authorities to induce their fellow-villagers to join the farming cooperative, for the inhabitants of NIVICE were exceptionally reluctant about collectivization. Thus, the C.P. members of the village explained to the authorities that the cooperative would not last long, unless a number of peasants participate in it.

But in the meantime, they induced the persons they knew to refuse participation in any cooperative.

In March 1956, after strong pressure, the competent authorities accomplished to organize a farming cooperative of 35 families, including the a/m C.P. members.

About a month later <sup>it</sup> was almost dissolved, because half of the members, including the Communists, abandoned the cooperative. The latter were forced to quit because either their fathers (who are the owners of the property), or their wives refused to join the cooperative. The Communist Organization considered their attitude a serious ideological deviation and a sabotage against the farming and economic policy of the Party; as a result of that, these people were dismissed from the Party.

Early in April 1956, the a/m dismissed C.P. members were summoned to Gjinokaster where Mehmet SHEHU gave them a severe reprimand, but he accepted them again in the

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Party, after having forced them to join the cooperative again.

Actual reasons for the dismissal of Bedri SPAHIU and Tuk JAKOVA from the Party and the government.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ~~Bedri SPAHIU~~ and Tuk ~~JAKOVA~~ had accomplished to create a clique by employing their own friends, of people coming from their areas, to government posts.

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Meetings of the Organizata Baze (C.P. Organization in the lower scale)

Regular meetings of the Organizata Baze members (C.P. members) are held, at which confidential circulars of the superior Communist Organizations are released, as well as propaganda instructions which are to be used by the C.P. members for the political indoctrination of their fellow-villagers.

From Jan. 1956 till early in Sept. 1956 [REDACTED] instructions concerning the collectivization of the villages were constantly issued.

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Collectivization of the villages, within 1960, is the most important project of the Albanian C.P.

The government intend to bend the resistance of the peasants by reserving the best land for the cooperatives, while the most infertile land is given to the independent farmers. In this way, the latters will get poor crops and consequently they will be forced to join the cooperatives.

Furthermore, the C.P. members were instructed to keep an eye on the loyalty of their fellow-villagers.

### Kulaks

During the meetings of the C.P. Organizations, held after the Party congress of May 1956, it was generally accepted that a considerable number of persons in the past were marked kulak by using false criterion against them (evidence against them not investigated at all, or they had been misacused by people who hated them, etc). Acts of marking people as kulaks were discontinued in 1954.

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Efforts are now made for the restoration of certain kulaks who have given proof of their loyalty and zeal for work.

Restored kulaks become members of the Democratic Front.

The authorities tried to win-over the children of the kulaks not deserving restoration (evidence used against them was found to be true). When these efforts were successful the Communists order the children of the kulaks to abandon their family and disavow their parents. The Communist efforts in this connection, gave very poor results.

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## FIFTH CHAPTER

### ECONOMIC SITUATION

#### Taxation

##### Taxation imposed on stock-farming products

In Albania, the taxation on sheep is imposed according to the number of sheep owned by each individual, and it goes as follows:

##### Owners of 10 - 50 sheep:

Required to deliver 500 grams of wool per sheep; the government paid it at a price varying from 30-50 lek per kg, according to the quality of the wool (the actual value is 600-650 lek per kg).

Meat:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  kg per sheep; the government paid it at a price varying from 9 to 11 lek per kg, according to its quality.

Cash: 150 lek per sheep yearly.

##### Owners of more than 50 sheep:

Wool: 900 grams per sheep yearly.

Meat: 3 kgs " " " SECRET

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Cash: 150 lek " " "

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The government paid these products at the same prices as above.

The owners of less than 10 sheep are exempted from the taxation.

Disposition of milk

It is estimated that each sheep may give a maximum of 48 kgs of milk per year.

From this figure, 6 - 8 kgs in winter, and about 3 kgs in summer, are paid to the government as a rent for the pasture lands.

The rest of the milk ~~is~~ is obligatory sold to ~~the~~ government-operated cheese-shops at 30 lek per kg. Due to the fact that the production of milk is estimated in advance by employees of the taxation office, and because the real production very seldom reaches the estimated amount, ~~owing~~ owing to the poor pasture lands given to independent stock-breeders( the good fields are given to the government-stock farming cooperatives), the latter gave false number of sheep(always less than what they really have), in order to face the government taxation requirements, as well as their own family needs( they make butter, cheese, etc).

The a/m ~~system~~ system of taxation was put in effect since Jan. 1956.

Prior to that, the stock-breeders received for each kg of milk they sold to the government, 15 lek of the usual in currency, and another 15 in the form of an authorization. The latter was used in purchasing supplies from the "reciprocal" shop. This system favored the stock-breeders because a 15 lek authorization of the reciprocal shop has much greater value than the 30 lek they get now.

The only facility granted to them now is a written authorization entitling them to purchase 20 kgs of corn at 38 ~~lek~~ lek per kg (free market price 65 lek). This authorization is issued to any stock-breeder when completing 100 kgs of milk sold to the government.

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SIXTH CHAPTER

COMMUNICATIONS

ROAD COMMUNICATION

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Roads out of order

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a) Road ELBASAN - SHKOZE (DL-1742) - LOZHAN (DL-6309) - MALIQ (DL-7467).

In the summer of 1956 [REDACTED] the a/m road has been abandoned from many years and the pavement has been destroyed.

b) Road DELVINE - SENICE (DK-1530) - KARDHIQ (DK-1844).

The pavement of this road has been destroyed too, and the little wooden bridges have been carried away by the streams. [REDACTED]

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